

年二十百九千一

畫插史歷國中

幅六拾伍

THE
HISTORY OF CHINA
FOR 1912

52 CARTOONS

BY
"VALDAR" and others.

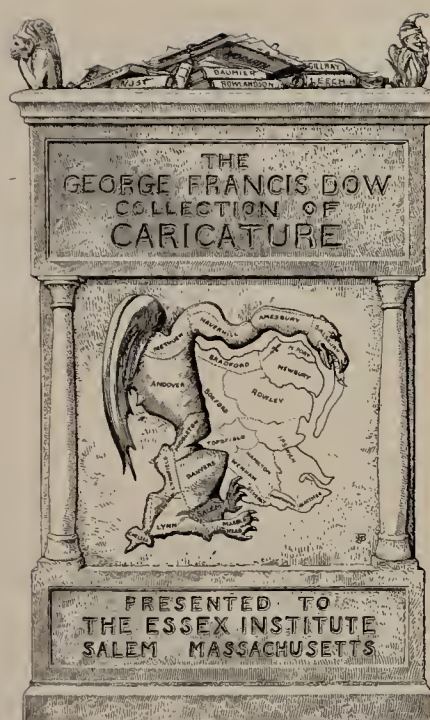
With Explanatory Notes
in English and Chinese

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The History of China for 1912
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“THE NATIONAL REVIEW”
(CHINA).

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25, Nanking Road, Shanghai.



THE ARCHITECTS.

January 6th, 1912.

The beginning of the year saw the Peace Conference sitting, and the leaders on both sides conferring personally and by telegraph on matters connected with the great re-construction. They had for their ideal a New China, rising out of the ashes of revolutionary war, a new Celestial City, built on the permanent foundations of right and freedom.

繪圖師
(精於建設者)
今年正月
議和集會
之時南北
代表與北
京來往之
電均以建
設一事爲
大問題新
中國卽如
戰灰告成
必要從堅
建設方能
成一自由
之國也



THE SITUATION.

January 13th, 1912.

"In a quarrel between brothers as to which shall handle the Whip, not only the load but the Whip itself may be stolen."

AESOP, *paraphrased.*

THE SITUATION is dramatic, and, like all dramatic situations, contains instinctive revelations. The court-yard is the scene of the historic struggle between Man and Han, between the Chinese and his oppressor of a fourth of a thousand years. The sympathies of the onlookers are well depicted. John Bull and Uncle Sam shake their fists at the Manchu as the source of all the trouble. Japan on the other hand hurls imprecations at the Chinese, all the while taking care not to leave a safe seat in Manchuria. Russia is taking a firm grip on Mongolia, and the Kaiser looks over his shoulder in longing contemplation of Shantung. France holds tight to her bag of francs, but otherwise seems disinterested.

時局

注 ◎古語有云兄弟爭執則非惟輜重恐並該鞭亦被竊耳

時局若戲局往往宣露天眞圖上院落中現漢滿相爭象漢被滿虐者二百餘載矣旁觀各人情狀亦一一傳神繪出英美二國欲以拳養滿人視滿爲禍首也日本則轉責漢人且同時注意鞏固其勢力於滿洲俄則牢握蒙古德皇回顧山東有戀戀之意法則惟緊持金錢抑若無意他圖者然



THE BOOT ON THE OTHER LEG.

January 20th, 1912.

YUAN SHIH-K'AI, *sol.* :—"I really do believe that rheumatic g'out has gone."

As the negotiations between North and South progressed it became clearer that the Manchu monarchy must go; it was strongly urged that the Court should retire to Jehol, and it was generally believed that this arrangement would eventually be adopted. It was by this time fully accepted that Yuan Shih-k'ai, in working for peace, was urging the abdication of the Imperial House. Yuan had been dismissed at the beginning of 1909 on the ostensible ground that he was suffering from rheumatic gout. When there was talk of his recall in September 1910, the cartoon shown as hanging on the wall in this picture was published. It shews Yuan awaiting the physician's verdict. The present cartoon shews him fully recovered and able to undertake the most strenuous tasks for the nation, when the Imperial House should have abdicated.

靴子已
穿上
南北議和
將成將來
滿清政府
必要退位
皇室則遷
至熱河袁
氏此次可
即穿就靴
子起程辦
事壁上所
掛之小畫
即指袁氏
解職時之
上諭云袁
世凱因有
脚疾而撤
任惟今日
則全愈無
恙矣



THE SUBSTANCE, or THE SHADOW ?

January 27th, 1912.

A Dog, crossing a bridge over a stream—which is named "Re-Action"—with a piece of flesh in his mouth, saw his reflection in the water and took it for another Dog, with a piece of flesh double his own in size. He therefore let go his own and attacked the other Dog. He thus lost everything, because the stream swept him away.

Ancient Fable.

THE SUBSTANCE OR THE SHADOW conveyed a warning. There was a danger at the time lest the revolutionists—torn by conflicting desires, and divided between the extremes of progress and conservatism—should forget that their one great safeguard was, first the establishment of a suitable constitution, and next a strict obedience to its decrees.

實事乎

虛聲乎

注 ◎ 一犬銜

肉渡溪橋見

溪水中已影

以為別犬又

見該犬所銜

之肉較大遂

棄已肉而躍

入水中欲奪

之於是盡失

所有幸免沉

溺

此為儆戒之

作恐革命諸

子以志嚮不

齊黨派各分

非極端維新

即極端守舊

或致遺忘重

大之策也為

今之計首宜

立一合度憲

法次則絕對

服從憲法之

命令



THE BIRD AND THE SHELL-FISH.

February 3rd, 1912.

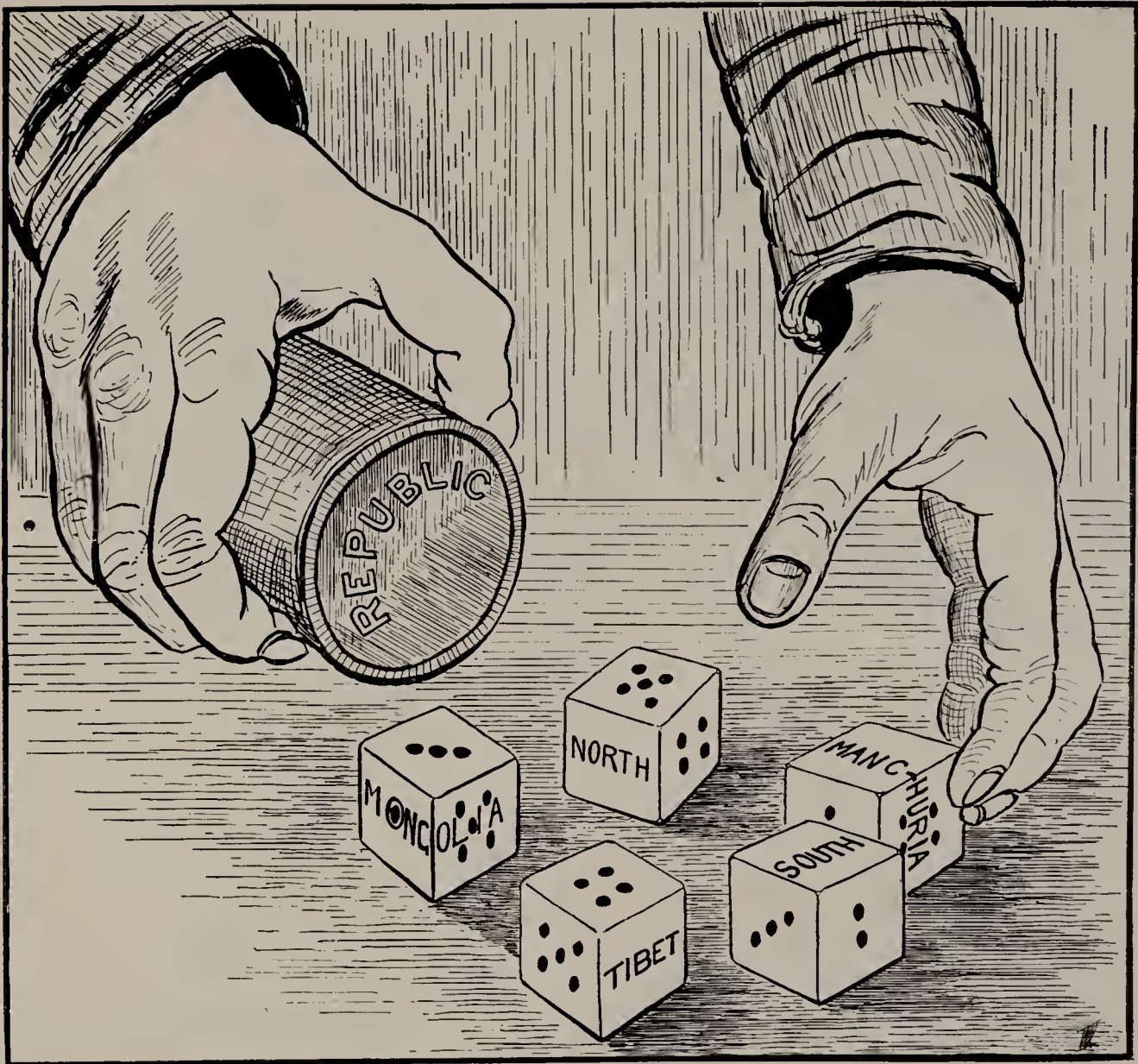
利得人漁爭相蚌鷸

A Bird, perceiving an open Shell-Fish on the beach, inserted his bill for the purpose of appeasing his hunger. The Shell-Fish, punctured to the quick, closed his shell with a snap and the Bird was caught. This rendered both parties helpless and they became the easy prey of some covetous fishermen.

Chinese Fable, antedating Aesop

THE BIRD AND THE SHELL FISH is another of those old-world lessons so aptly conveyed either by the word of the story-teller or the pencil of the draughtsman. A would-be oyster catcher is caught himself, and two pairs of onlookers watch the struggle with the keenest interest. Nothing would have delighted the two foreigners more than that the contest should end in the utter exhaustion of the North and South represented respectively by the oyster and the bird. The other pair, hardly less interested, represent the old-established corruption and the newly formed desire for integrity.

鷸蚌
 相爭
 注◎漁翁得
 利
 此亦古人
 警世之良
 言給者特
 列旁觀人
 四以代漁
 人耳其二
 爲外人固
 甚樂觀南
 北之疲於
 爭持以收
 漁人之利
 者其他二
 人則一爲
 舊時積弊
 一爲新派
 清廉也



WANTED, A "FULL HOUSE."

February 10th, 1912.

WANTED, A "FULL HOUSE" is a gamester's illustration of what had soon become an absorbing interest in the minds of most Chinese, and effort to represent it with the familiar dice is at once bold and suggestive. The five-coloured flag finally chosen to represent the five peoples under the one *régime* is another example of this strong desire for unity. At the time it was doubtful whether the "full house" would be secured, and even now as we write, months later, there is, thanks to outside interference, still a doubt respecting the outer dependencies. But North and South are one, and in that fact is the great hope of the future.

就吾 範圍
此為西洋博
徒之比喻華
人蓄志於合
羣其篤圖現
色般頗覺醒
目五色旗代
表五族一家
益徵其於統
一盼望綦切
當時「就範」
一層能否辦
到已屬疑問
今則時逾數
月徒以外界
干涉邊境仍
未就範差幸
南北確已統
一將來有大
希望也



THE NAVAL AND MILITARY ENSIGN.

THE NATIONAL, OR CIVIL, FLAG.

February 17th, 1912.

THE TWO FLAGS, shown in colour, denote the final selections after some tens of varying efforts had been rejected. There were later developments in naval ensigns, &c., but the five-coloured flag has come to stay.

存千古
 五色旗足
 師等旗惟
 外尙有水
 獲滿意此
 中二旗始
 數十次圖
 繪者易稿
 二旗



BRAVO !

February 24th, 1912.

On the 12th February three Imperial Edicts were issued by the Throne, the first accepting a Republic, the second accepting the conditions agreed upon by Yuan Shih-k'ai and the Republicans, and the third stating that the Emperor was abdicating in deference to the will of the people. These Edicts instructed Yuan Shih-k'ai to undertake the task of organizing the Republic, and the next day Yuan published a manifesto announcing his acceptance of this task and asking the co-operation of Dr. Sun and his associates in Nanking.

妙哉 妙哉
 今年二月十二號連
 發三上諭
 一為承認
 共和二為
 袁世凱及
 民黨所議
 各款一概
 承認三為
 皇帝退位
 井請袁氏
 創設民國
 自上諭宣
 佈之後即
 電孫中山
 及南京各
 員知之故
 而相並而
 行



POPE GREGORY XIII (redivivus):—No, you can't do better; our calendars are used nearly everywhere.

March 2nd, 1912.

THE GREGORIAN CALENDAR. Here was a question of some importance. Should New China retain her old Lunar calendar, should she fall into line with Russia who is nearly a fortnight behind the rest of the world in time as she is centuries in development, or should she adopt at once the Gregorian reckoning, and so put herself in this matter on a level with the leading nations of the earth.

To ask the question was to answer it, and China chose correctly for herself, though months after it was reported that Mongolia, under pressure, of course, had adopted the Russian calendar.

陽曆

注○教皇葛禮
哥第十三云
吾曆四方風
行爾雖竟更
善於此者

此爲重要問
題新中華原
用陰曆平抑
取法開化較
世遲千百載
曆日較世後
一句餘之俄
人乎抑即竟
從太陽曆數
與世大同乎
余喜中華之
果能自擇無
錯也故設此
問雖數月之
後蒙古改遵
俄曆然其必
爲勢力所迫
脅也無疑



“The Day breaks, and the Shadows flee away.”—*Canticles.*

March 9th, 1912.

“THE DAY BREAKS, AND THE SHADOWS FLEE AWAY” tells its own story. Old and Young China stand side by side. They are looking out from the edge of a clump of bamboos such as one may see at the back of countless villages in the country, and in the distance they watch the rise of the sun of Republican Government over the still shadowy outlines of the city. The picture recalls the old classic story of Aurora chasing away the noisome dangers of the night. To the old man the scene has perhaps little of hope in it. He already has one foot in the grave. But to the boy, full of life and hope, of willingness to change, and eagerness to learn, the view is an inspiration.

天嚮
明矣
此圖顯而易
明新舊中華
並立於竹林
一端遙望遠
處氏國政府
之旭日上昇
超出於陰霧
籠罩之城之
上不啻晨星
驅魅老者於
此景希望心
或淡內其一
足已入墓中
而童子則甚
活潑其希望
改革與求學
之心觀此大
有感動



BEFORE AND ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE.

March 16th, 1912.

On the 10th March, President Yuan Shih-k'ai, in the presence of a brilliant assembly, the only notable absence from which as far as Peking was concerned was that of the Diplomatic Body, took the oath of loyalty to the Republic and was formally installed in the high office to which he had been called.

典	以	會	各	團	除	誓	院	京	統	號	四	盟 誓
觀	在	界	之	外	之	行	參	在	袁	月		
盛	場	集	外	交	禮	盟	議	北	總	十		



IN THE BALANCE.

March 23rd, 1912.

IN THE BALANCE was one of those simple pictures which catch and "fix" for ever the essence of a great controversy. And great it was, for this at one time threatened almost to tear asunder the ranks of the reformers, so keenly were the various claims of different cities upheld when the question of the future capital was being considered. Nanking had many supporters for various reasons. Even Wuchang had advocates. But as the artist has hinted, the weight of the argument told in favour of Peking, and so Peking remains still in its pride of place.

天平
此圖所指
劇爭淺顯
易明爭何
云劇以其
幾令改革
家四分五
裂也所爭
為民國都
城地點人
多爭都金
陵亦有欲
都武昌者
卒以北京
較為重鎮
仍定都焉

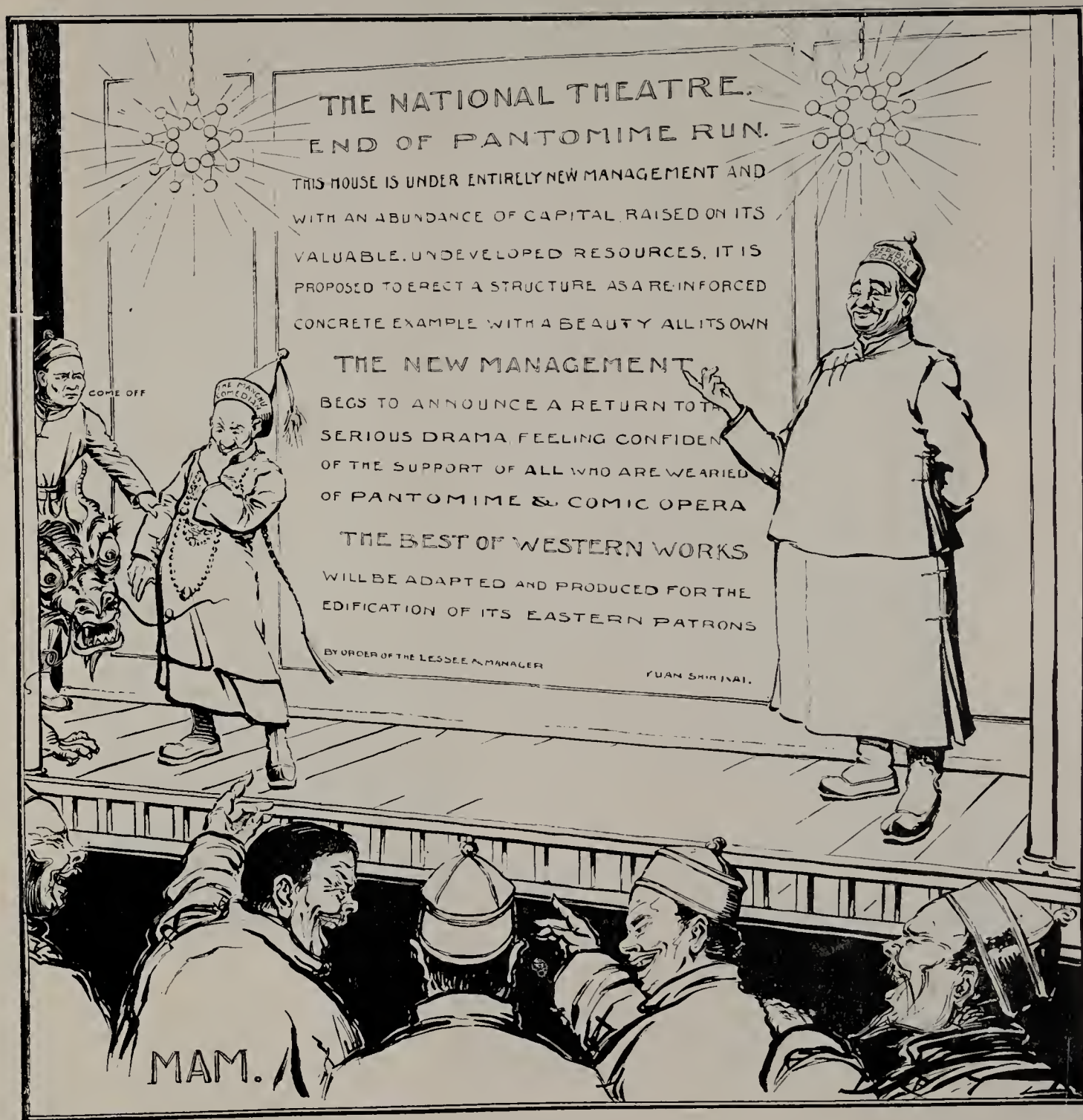


WILL HE BEAT BOGEY?

March 30th, 1912.

The inauguration of Yuan Shih-k'ai as President raised many questions as to the ability of China to support a Republican form of government, and many conjectures whether the President would be strong enough to guide the nation through the critical years that were before it. The question hitherto asked about China had been, "How long will she be before she comes into line with the nations of the West?" The question now is, "Will she not soon outstrip the West?" In golf language, "Will Yuan Shih-k'ai, aided by properly applied foreign capital, and backed by the millions of China, beat bogey?"

戲弄
小球
袁氏自被
公舉總統
之後諸多
善政問題
商議借外
債一問題
爲最要事
如效泰西
之弄小球
比之



April 6th, 1912.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE displays its new and most attractive programme, and the Manchu comedian with his pantomime dragon and dress is admonished to "Come off!"—which he very wisely did.

劇場 熱鬧 正演最新 最悅目之 戲文滿洲 丑脚聖其 發笑之龍 身服袍褂 登場爲人 呵叱令其 速退該丑 知幾即自 退去



THE CHINESE SLAVE

"CREATION FAIR WITH FREEDOM CRIES MY WRONG,
FREE IS THE WIND, UN-FETTER'D IS THE WAVE;
IT BREAKS MY HEART TO HEAR THE WILD BIRD'S SONG
THAT DOETH BUT SING OF FREEDOM TO THE SLAVE.
LET ME BE FREE, 'TIS ALL THE WORLD & MORE TO ME;
FREE AS THE BOUNDLESS HEAVEN ABOVE,
TO DARE, TO DO, TO LIVE, TO LOVE. + + + + +
I CRY, AS CRY THE BLIND TO SEE,
LET ME BE FREE, LET ME BE FREE."

April 13th, 1912.

THE CHINESE SLAVE touches a new chord, the question of Woman. It is a question which has occupied the ages, and is by no means fully answered yet, not even in the most progressive of lands. What the Suffragette is fighting for in the West is, however, a totally different thing from what her Chinese sister demands. The former is asking for what may well be described as the least necessary things of life: the latter demands its fundamentals.

中華 奴婢
此為別一問
題婦女生活
是也此問題
已研究不知
若干年代仍
未有滿意結
果雖世界進
化最速者亦
無不然泰西
婦女參政黨
所爭者與其
中國姊妹行
所求者不同
蓋前者所爭
為人生最小
急需之物而
後者所求為
人生根本要
計也



AT WORK ON THE GREAT PICTURE.

April 20th, 1912.

AT WORK ON THE GREAT PICTURE is an admirable skit. Dr. Sun is seen with palette and brush busily engaged in his great work "Celestial Utopia"—for the central figure of which a lay figure marked "Socialism" has been called into use. The canvas hints at delightfully idyllic scenes, and the student of Revolutionary history in the days to come could not possibly have a more charming or wittier comment on one of its passing phases than is given in this cartoon.

匠心獨運
的係佳作
孫中山先
生時正心
手相應注
其全神於
丹青顏曰
「神洲」其
中一重要
人物名曰
「社會主
義」此圖
意味深長
使後之讀
革命史者
閱之感慨
神往



MR. WESTERN:—"Allow me to introduce my friend Mr. Plant."

April 27th, 1912.

MR. WESTERN introduces MR. PLANT with all his efficiency and up-to-date appliances. The world was not slow to see what, in the event of the complete establishment of the Republic, would be the result with regard to the introduction of machinery for the vast development that was expected.

The increase in the Customs' returns as shown at the end of the year proved conclusively that, notwithstanding the many difficulties of the time, this forecast was perfectly correct.

機新
械利
注○西方先生
云敬聚機械
先生介紹於
君
中華民國苟
能建設穩固
利用西方最
新機械以擴
張其種種之
大專業則其
結果之佳舉
世不難窺測
請閱去年海
關結報稅收
有增無減足
徵雖逢時事
多艱之秋而
效果固不出
預料也



AJAX DEFYING THE LIGHTNING.

May 4th, 1912.

Lightning of the usual "forked" variety would not have met the necessities of the present case. Had Jove's fulminations been merely political, there would have been no difficulty, but there were the darts of fiery finance full of rage and frenzy to be conjoined with the bolts of the political Powers, and hence the specially threatening points directed at the shield of the new Ajax of China, the Prime Minister, Tang Shao-yi. The conflict between the single champion of a needy state, and the combined strength of the united great Powers was hardly likely to have any other than one termination. Weight and strength prevailed, and though no small section of the world watched with sympathetic interest the one-sided struggle, they were not surprised when Ajax, broken in health and physically incapable of further exertion, handed over his task to other hands.

亞士傑
電對
咤叱

尋常迅雷不足
以奪其氣政治
問題不足以難
其才惟連帶並
至者尚有財政
之強弩一時暴
射咸以中華之
亞傑士即首相
唐紹儀君爲集
矢之的天下之
注目於此劇者
逆知貧國之孤
忠決非列強之
聯橫敵也於亞
傑士之精疲力
瘁移交其事於
人也並不駭異



ANDROCLES AND THE LION (New Version). May 11th, 1912.

ANDROCLES AND THE LION. There was no doubt as to the damage that had been done to the financial foot of the limping Chinese lion, but there was grave doubt whether the Androcles of the piece was going to be the disinterested friend of the ancient story. It was, indeed practically certain that he was not, and that, notwithstanding his protestations of friendship, magnanimity, and disinterestedness.

There had long been an established means of communication between the lion and his friends of the outer world. It was known as the "Open Door." and those who really were friends were most anxious that this facility of access would continue. There were, however, more than doubts that Androcles had been "got at," and was not to be trusted. Particularly were his northern and north-eastern associates suspected, and as events have proved, rightly.

然 尤可疑繼而果 及北方之友爲 誼難信而東北 屬疑問恐其交 爾已接近否仍 然與安直魯克 望其門戶常開 良朋摯友咸盼 開放門戶是也 常通問聞所謂 與其外界各友 決不能也該獅 其口蜜心鳩諒 以與獅交耳觀 稱之推心置腹 能否若古紀所 爲安直魯克爾 知所不可知者 之獅足已跋可 財政竭蹶中華

安直魯 克爾與 獅 (再紀)



DR. SEXTUPLE SYNDICATE, L.S.D.—H'm. System still weak ; needs toning up. For your case I have a CAPITAL prescription.

May 18th, 1912.

DR. SEXTUPLE SYNDICATE continues the previous prescription—a Capital one, Sixty millions were to be taken as directed, with a certain amount of lucre lotion, but no "squeezing."

六國醫士 注○醫白 體氣尙 弱須加 滋補擬 用本方 以固之 仍擬用 前本方 本作資本 解須服 六十兆 以金銀 湯爲引 不可從 中，加 減“作 從中取利 解



FOREIGN FINANCIER (paternally):—Now, young man, no more ducks and drakes.

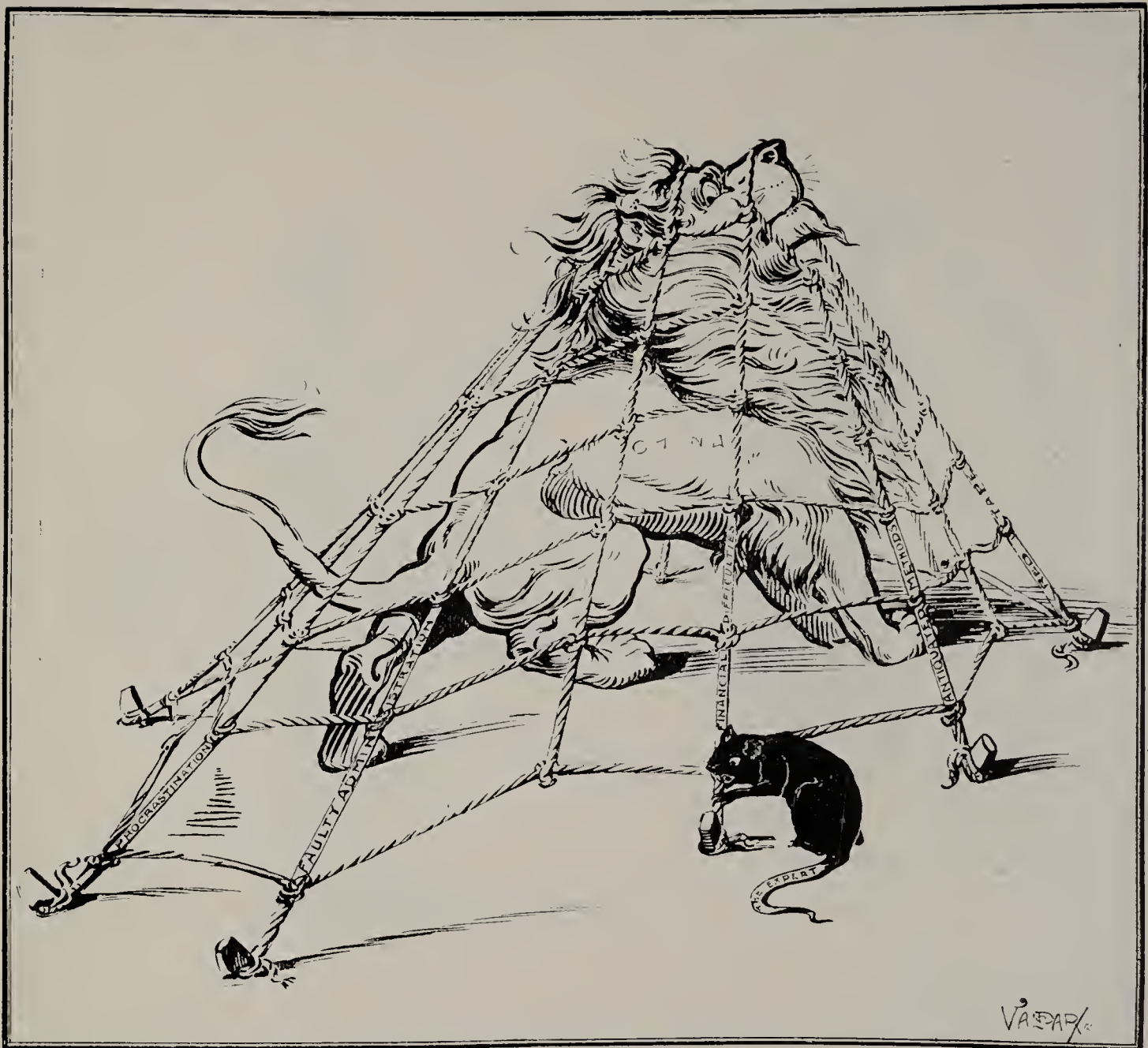
May 25th, 1912.

THE FOREIGN FINANCIER is again to the front. Indeed men thought of little else at the time. On this occasion he warns Young China very rightly and pertinently that he must be more careful for the future. "Now, young man, no more ducks and drakes."

外洋 資本 家
 注○少年其
 勿再兒戲
 又出場矣
 當時各人
 心目中固
 無他人也
 見其用莊
 嚴之聲戒
 青年中華
 曰少年聽
 者今也勿
 再兒戲



THE
LIBRARY
OF THE
MUSEUM
OF
COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY
AND
ANATOMY
OF THE
MUSEUM OF
COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY
AND
ANATOMY
OF THE
MUSEUM OF
COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY
AND
ANATOMY



THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

June 1st, 1912.

THE LION AND THE MOUSE shows the Chinese lion enmeshed, not this time in a foreign entanglement, but in a net of its own construction, of which the strongest strands are Red Tape, Antiquated Methods, Financial Difficulties, Faulty Administration, and Procrastination.

How real these were every friend of China well knew. It was, however recognised that they were heirlooms from a faulty past, and that must be allowed until their replacement by something better.

獅爲
 鼠困
 是圖亦寓微
 戒中國之意
 此次中華猛
 獅非受制於
 外人實困頑
 固守舊經濟
 困難政治窳
 敗凡百因循
 有以自致於
 束縛之境也
 然友愛中國
 者知種種弊
 病傳自往昔
 第深望其能
 與民更始有
 以改良之則
 當無不深諒
 之者



“SCRAPPING” UP TO DATE.

June 8th, 1912.

(“A reform of the constitution is being prepared in the Netherlands.”—Reuter.)

JOHN CHINAMAN:—Yes, yes; blong latest fashion; number one topside. Have makee “sclap” old piecee; may be can makee sell Japan-side; suppose Japan no wantchee, Russia can do.

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN:—Yez, it iz very goot engine. I must mine throw into ze Zuyder Zee, and have one like yours.

“SCRAPPING” UP TO DATE, apropos of a reform of the constitution in the Netherlands, represents the Flying Dutchman in close agreement with Reformed China as to the propriety of “scrapping” old and worn-out political machinery. That may be disposed of to Russia or Japan.

本 斯或日 於俄羅 應銷納 然此物 琢磨之 機器而 舊政治 原有朽 主義將 取補苴 同調採 中國為 引維新 政策深 國憲法 改良其 荷蘭於 新法 補苴



MAM.

June 15th, 1912.

PROUD FATHER:—Blong very fine, eh?

FOREIGN FRIEND (speaking as a veterinary expert):—M-yes, I should keep the middle one.

FINANCE to the front once more. Three alternatives were being widely, and somewhat loudly discussed at the time. China was in dire straits for money, and it was seen that she might get in either by internal loans, or by voluntary contributions from her own people, or, finally, from foreigners. The first had been tried with indifferent success. Voluntary offerings in China were as great a failure as "benevolences" had been in mediaeval England. The vet., who looked professionally on as the three youngsters were shown to him, was right when he gave it as his opinion that the proud parent should "keep the middle one"—foreign loans.

經濟

注○慈父曰美哉兒也西友之充醫士者曰哦余當留中問者

籌款問題復活
救中國之窮固
非籌款不可其
最著聞而為有
心人所大聲疾
呼之策有三募
國內公債辦民
國捐並借外債
是也首策已試
驗無甚大效至
中國之國民捐
則恍若中古英
國之仁慈捐同
歸一敗塗地圖
上三兒之父請
醫商酌三子何
擇該醫告以留
養中間之兒外
債真知醫哉



THE CUT DIRECT.

June 22nd, 1912.

JOHN CHINAMAN (soliloquizing):—These people don't seem to 'recognize' me with my hair cut.

THE CUT DIRECT deals with a double difficulty—the removal of queues, and the social “cut” of non-recognition. The nations pass by “on the other side” and there is not one of his old friends who seems to know New China cropped as he is. It is a bitter disappointment, and to find the reason why of it an excursion would be needed into the shady realms of impure politics and frenzied finance. We need not enter on the search.

割截
 注●華人曰
 余剪髮後
 此等人士
 不識余者
 割截有二
 難事剪辮
 及不承認
 之友情割
 截是也不
 謂各國均
 顧而之他
 並老友都
 無一能識
 其牛山濯
 濯之真面
 目者洵大
 掃興欲知
 其故必須
 遠適至齷
 齷政策發
 狂經濟之
 暗昧境界
 方可得其
 梗概吾姑
 不必探尋



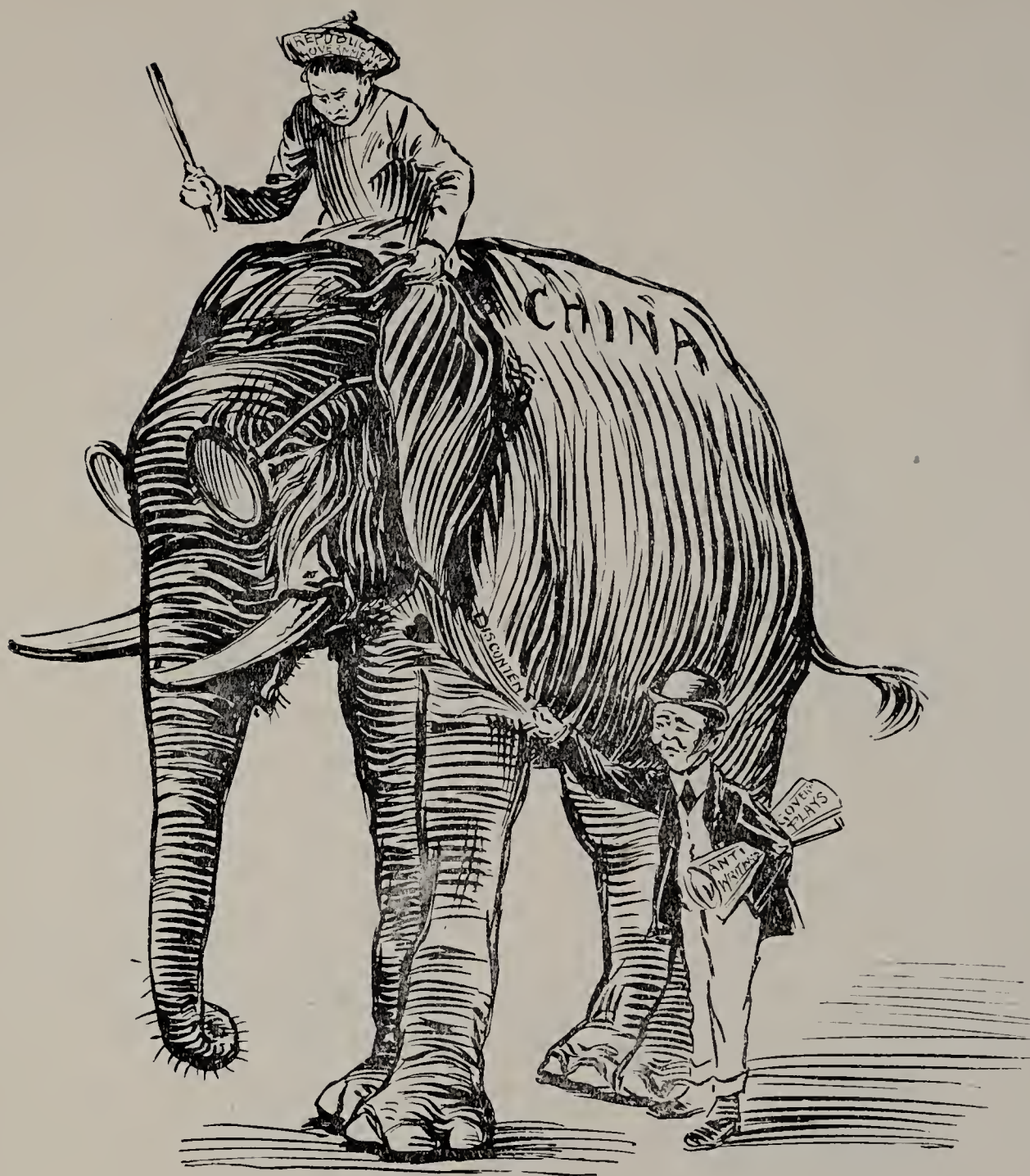
THE HOLD-UP.

June 29th, 1912.

THE HOLD-UP is one of the most vigorous and telling of these timely drawings. The Chinese coach meets with a pair of highwaymen of whom one stops the leaders of the team while the other fires into the wheelers. Needless to say who they are. Needless also to tell of the confusion into which affairs are thrown in consequence of the attack.

Long years hence, when the Chinese democracy has made itself strong and respected, its sons may perhaps ask with some insistence for an explanation of this unneighbourly conduct at a time of sore trial.

中途截劫
此圖為最合
時宜之劇作
四馬華車一
輛半途為二
強人截劫一
止前行二馬
一鎗擊御者
噫強人為誰
耶母待明言
至於因是一
却發生若何
擾亂亦母待
言然將來歷
時既久中華
共和必有鞏
固而令人欽
敬之一日其
子若孫自必
向彼嚴詞詰
問其乘人患
難不講鄰誼
行同強暴之
故



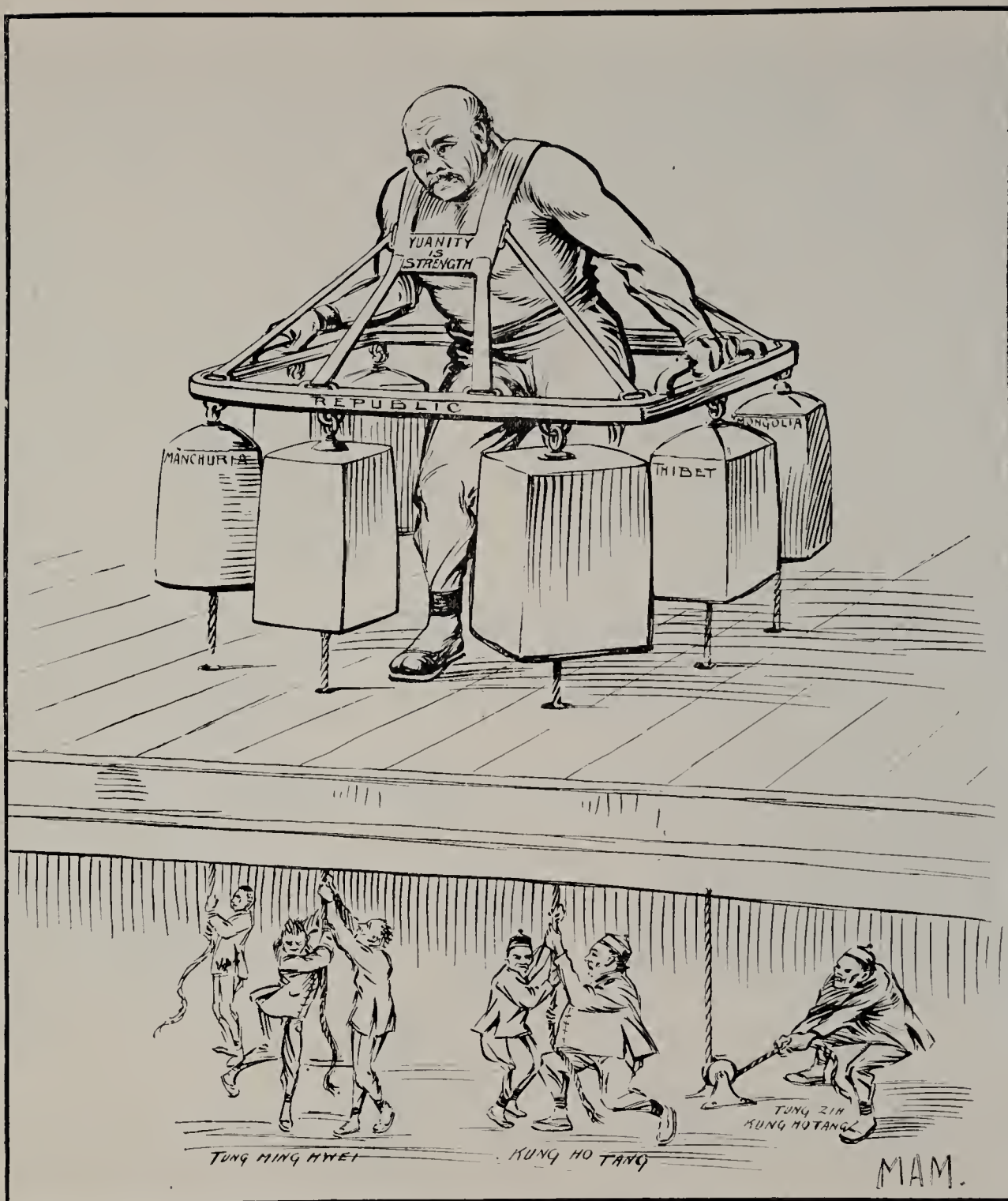
A VAIN ATTEMPT.

July 6th, 1912.

HALF-BAKED "STUDENT" (with feather tickler):—Just watch me tickle him and make him throw the Gov.

A VAIN ATTEMPT represents satirically the effect of some of the many foolish revolts against authority which characterised certain classes of Chinese students, unaccustomed to the healthy restraints of strict discipline. It was not to be supposed that these puerile efforts to disturb the serenity of the higher circles could have any effect but that of ridiculous failure, but in their immediate neighbourhood, and especially with regard to obnoxious teachers, heads of colleges, &c., if for any reason these were unpopular, rebellious students found themselves able to dictate rules, regulations, and examinations to suit their own august convenience, and the local results, where they were not pitifully ludicrous, were often extremely painful to those concerned.

無意識之舉動
 注○一學生氣冲斗牛手持羽帚謂人曰且觀余挑撥以掀翻政府
 為諷刺畫描寫有等中國學生不慣遵守規則往往不服上官管束此等無意識之舉動於在上者固無毫末之損於已則徒自貽笑取辱大抵此輩在校時師長偶忤其意動輒聚眾要挾必使學規試例悉如其意而後快馴致放恣自大為人吐棄惜哉



THE GIANT AND THE PYGMIES.

July 13th, 1912.

The task of the President during the first year of the Republic has been no easy one. He has had to face two serious problems; first the constant threats of dismemberment from the Powers whose possessions march with those of China, a problem complicated by the peculiar religious and feudal conditions existing in the frontier territories; and second, the bitter jealousies and strife of various political parties within the Republic, who failed to realize that at the present time there is no room for divisions and disagreements.

高大漢
與矮人
民國元年
之總統不
易爲之最
難辦者有
二焉其一
邊疆不靖
其二各政
黨私存意
見此二事
非有特才
之人不能
勝任



July 20th, 1912.

THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN had been the subject of what was at the time supposed to be a peculiarly objectionable kind of bad taste. It was proposed that the site should be utilised for the practical purposes of forestry, &c. &c., the intention being, probably, only to employ a portion of the enclosed area for this purpose. The demons of Vandalism and Desecration, however, represented with admirable precision the thought of the time on the matter.

天壇 聞有擬 將天壇 地址改 植林木 之說當 道以爲 化無用 爲有用 一時頗 招物議 諒原意 僅欲畫 天壇之 一區然 於以見 破壞主 義之深 入人心 矣



THE ADVISORY COUNCIL IS LOOKING FORWARD TO A SUMMER RECESS."—*Daily Paper.*

July 27th, 1912.

THE CALL OF THE WILD SEA WAVES will need no explanation to those who know what a Chinese July is like. It is not Advisory Councils only who look forward to a summer recess at such a time. Everybody who can possibly get away from the ties of home and business does so, and Kuling, Tsingtao, Peitaho, Chefoo, Japan, and other resorts look with certainty for the influx of visitors from all their surrounding territories.

浮海
 納涼
 註()議參議
 院議員之
 渴望避暑
 於海上也
 中國炎夏
 之可畏身
 歷者類能
 言之不獨
 參議院議
 員盼望暑
 假也凡能
 脫事業或
 室家之束
 縛者咸引
 領而望之
 屆時如牯
 嶺青島北
 太河芝罘
 日本各埠
 旅客必盛

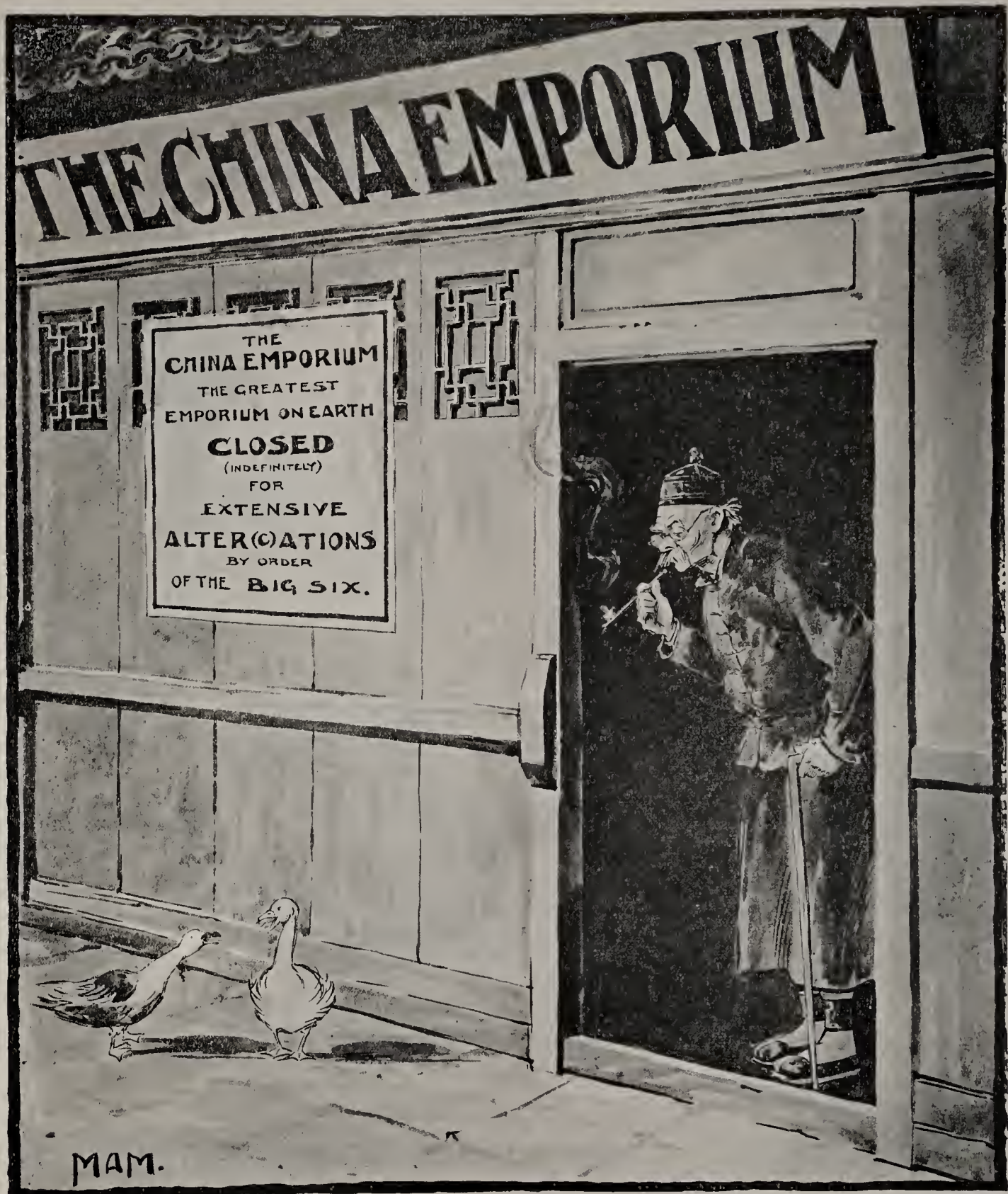


30th JULY, 1912.

August 3rd, 1912.

THE 30TH JULY, 1912, was a noteworthy day throughout the Far East, and one of not a little solemnity in other parts of the world, since it saw the passing of one of the most remarkable rulers the world has ever seen—the first Emperor of New Japan. The press of the world was full of respectful tributes to the memory of the man who in his own lifetime had been instrumental in raising his country from the position of a little—almost an unknown—state to an equality with the Great Powers of the world.

一九一二年七月三十日
 爲世界罕觀
 之非常奇人
 即新日本國
 天皇升遐之
 日不第遠東
 誌哀即天下
 亦聞耗而誌
 哀焉各國報
 紙誌載此耗
 多欽敬之辭
 蓋深佩其雄
 才大畧措致
 咸宜使蕞爾
 島國一蹴而
 躋世界列強
 相並之地位
 也



BY ORDER.

August 10th, 1912.

"BY ORDER" brings us back once more to the doings of the Sextuple Group of politico-financiers, whose demands for a monopoly, which China was not at all desirous of granting, were backed up in the most extraordinary manner by the governments of the various bankers concerned.

Never in the history of the world before had there been such a combination. There was once a condominium in Egypt, the working of which would, one might have thought, have been a warning against further experiments of a like nature. But here was a condominium of six instead of two Powers, and the manner of their discussion was admirably suggested by our artist in the drawing before us.

此四字復寫
六國雷政治
資本家固甚
欲壟斷中國
財政焉中國
自甚不願所
最奇者爲各
該銀行家之
本國政府竭
力扶助耳此
等聯合爲世
界歷史所無
竊謂埃及覆
輒當戒豈知
變本加厲昔
爲二國今至
六國之多耶
欲知此輩伎
倆請觀此圖

奉令
而行



READY-MADE COATS OF ARMS—PEKING.

August 17th, 1912.

Arms :—Quarterly: 1st. In certain Banks *argent*, philanthropists of Semitic and other origin, awaiting the order of the Golden Fleece. 2nd. On a sky *azure*, a web cunningly devised to catch the hard-up Celestial fly. 3rd. On a ground *gules*, correspondents crowding to communicate critical canards. 4th. On a ground *financial*, a Corner covetous, conspicuous and condemned. Over all, on an escutcheon, somewhat de-“faced,” three balls *or*, salient, symbolical.

Crest :—Out of a Quarter inaccessible to plague and proletariat a Diplomat emergent rampant, bearing in dexter manus protest to President.

Supporters :—Dexter: A Mongolian Money-Market Bear, basing his benefactions on motives of policy.
Sinister: A cosmopolitan Bull in similar plight, caudally committed and craving salt.

Second Motto :—“Lest we forget (the ticket).”

READY MADE COATS OF ARMS continues the reference to the Loan Question. Its sinister aspects are well suggested in the various “bearings” on the escutcheon.

觸目驚心

字足令人

形狀及文

問題徽章

仍涉借款

意

責自知其

注○詳閱抑

徽章

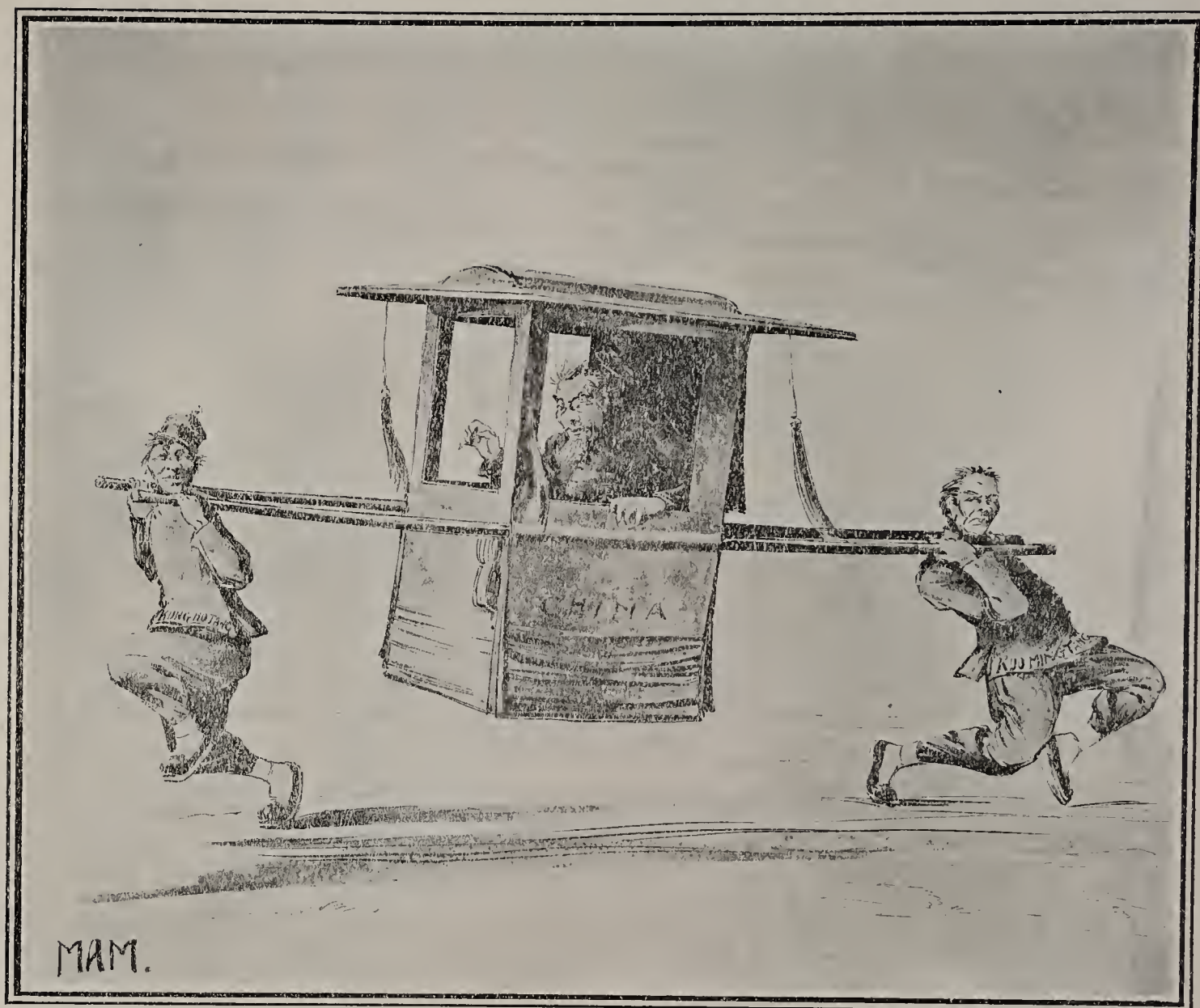
現成



A SUGGESTED SKETCH FOR A POSTAGE STAMP. August 24th, 1912.

Dr. SUN had long projected a visit to Peking, but pressure of duties of one kind or another kept him in the South until the middle of August, when he travelled North, and for the first time Dr. Sun who had directed all the destructive agencies that had brought about the Revolution, met President Yuan, upon whom devolves the task of reconstruction. Much depended upon their attitude towards each other, and the satisfaction was great when it was found that each appreciated the other's greatness, and both were prepared to work together for the national welfare. The necessity for a new postage stamp under the new regime suggested the above design, which not only in the features of Sun and Yuan, but also in other ways symbolizes the union of South and North.

議製郵票
之圖式
孫中山先生欲
北上久矣原因
諸事浩繁故遲
遲未行現已定
八月間可起程
將來孫氏到北
與袁氏互商要
政便可化除南
北之意見本報
特議紀念郵票
圖式以袁孫二
人合像是爲合
格也

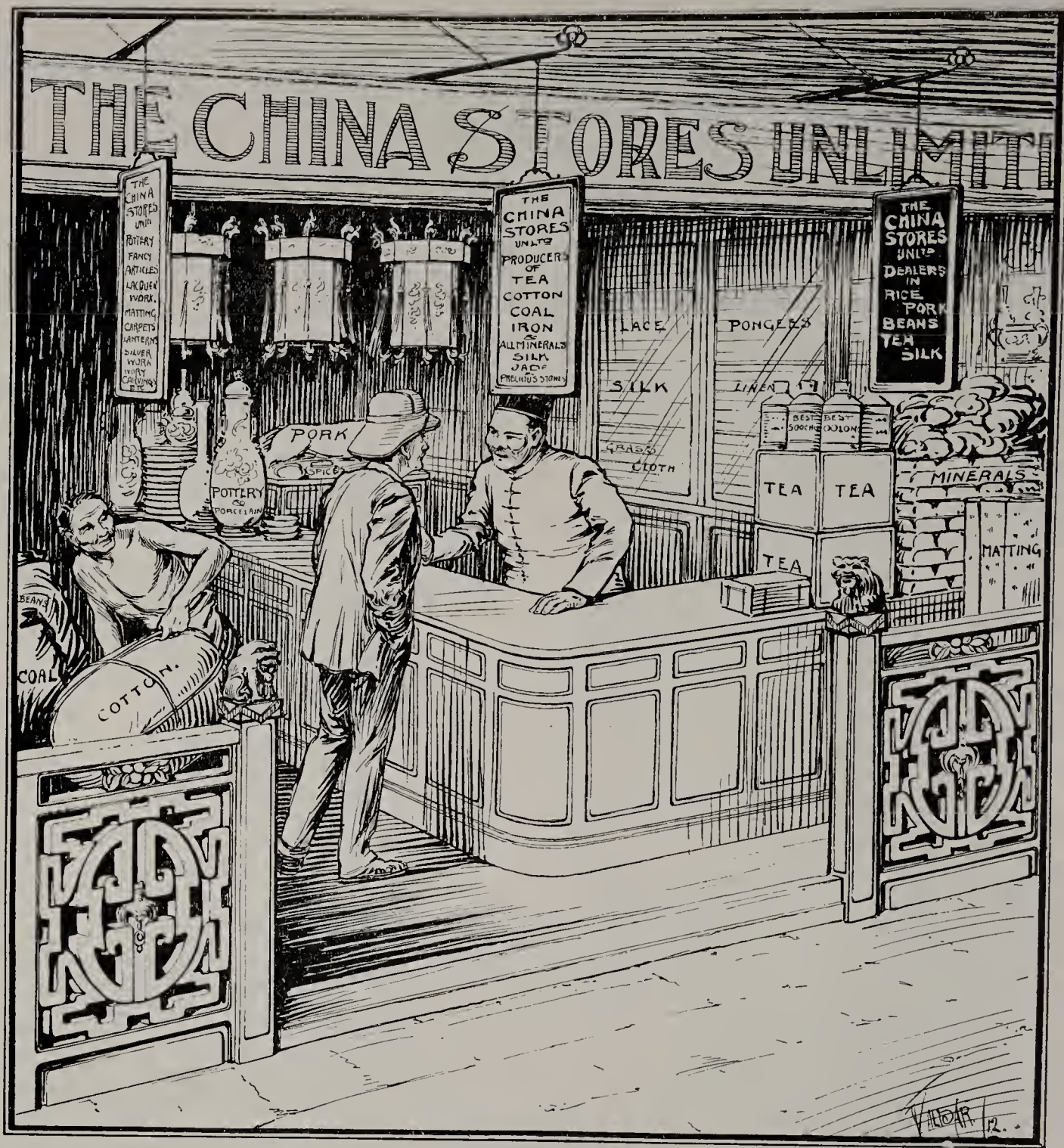


PARTIES AND PROGRESS.

August 31st, 1912.

PARTIES AND PROGRESS hits off to a nicety the situation in the month of August when the air was full of the discords of wrangling politicians, each with his own nostrum or panacea for the universal cure of the ills to which Chinese flesh is heir to. The Kuo-ming-tang was formed from the union of some four or five smaller parties, and has since proved itself stronger at the polls than any of its rivals.

各黨及進步
是圖描寫
八月中之
時局深為
合符其時
各黨各炫
已能無不
自稱國手
能醫華人
膏盲國民
黨亦於其
時由四五
小黨合併
成立今於
選舉已占
得優勝勢
力矣



CHINA PRODUCE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

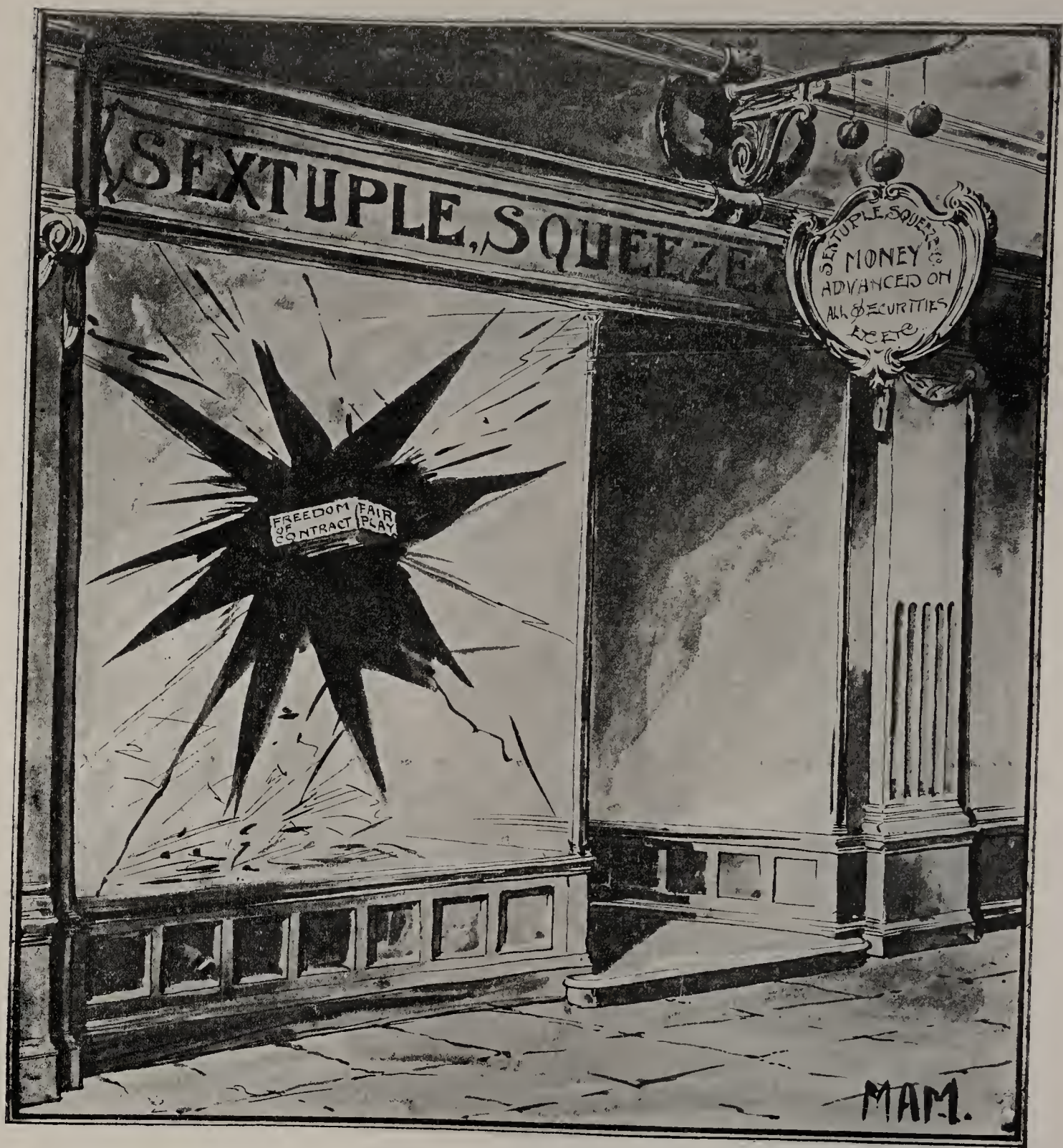
September 7th, 1912.

CHINA PRODUCE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, takes us out of the ordinary rut of political and financial life, and introduces us to the more promising possibilities of "The China Stores Unlimited." Careful consideration of, and examination into the sources of Chinese wealth had convinced many that all that is needed for China to take her place amongst the most powerful and richest of states is her full development. The enquiring foreigner, eager both to buy and sell, is seen in close conference with his native friend, equally keen for the same purpose. Given time and opportunity, the dream of these two will surely be fulfilled.

中華物產
零躉批發四
字脫離尋常
政治經濟生
活而至較有
把握之中華
物產無限公
司之地界中
國地大物博
留心考察者
咸謂祇須開
闢整頓不難
與世界至富
至強之國並
駕齊驅圖上
勇於買賣之
外人與其華
友之善買遷
者密切商議
倘假以時機
二人之希望
必應



Page 10 of 10



WHO THREW It?

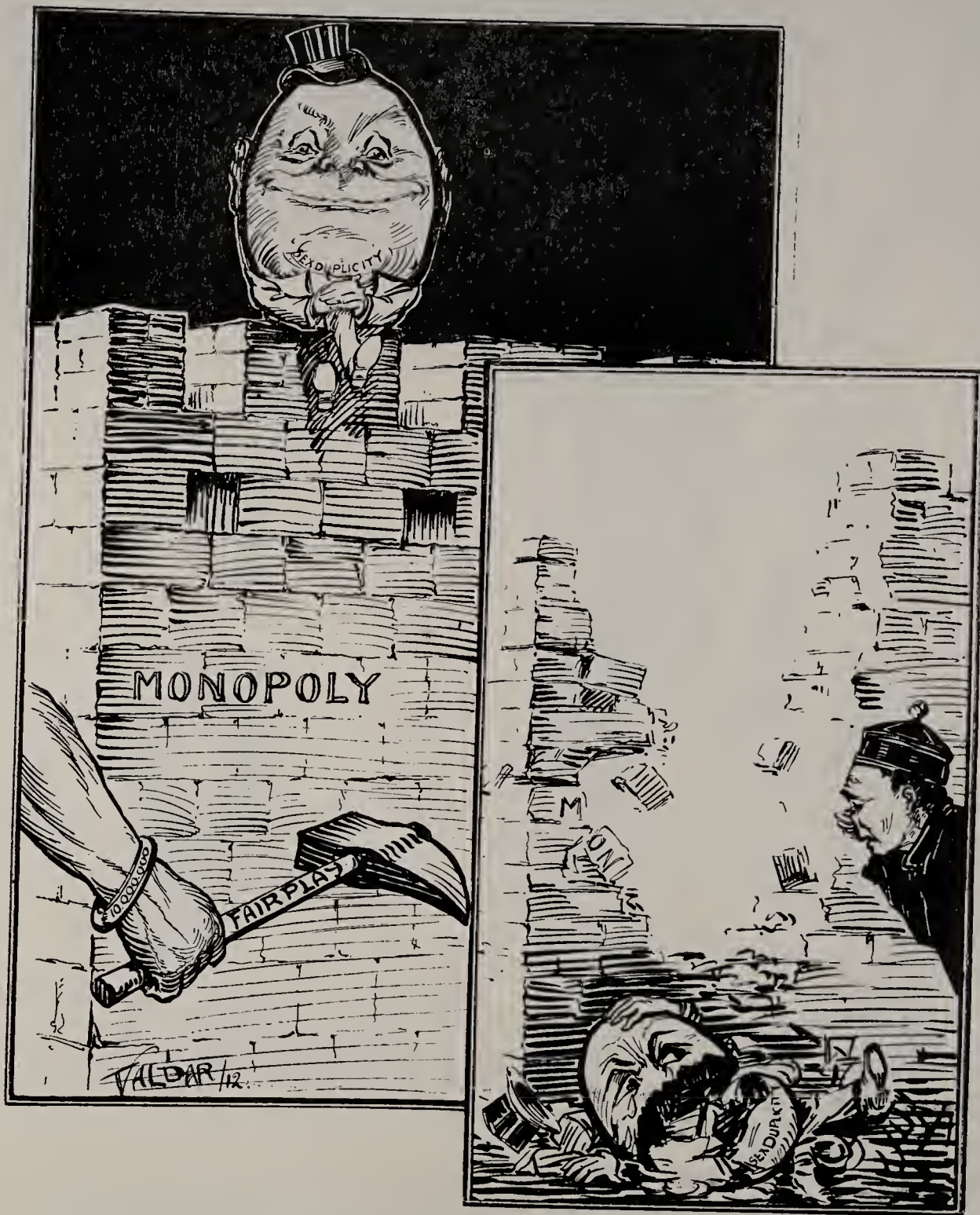
September 14th, 1912.

WHO THREW IT? Who, indeed! Here is a smash up! A hefty brick right through Sextuple glass, making such a jagged hole as never was! Who threw it?

We need not labour the answer. The little boy who threw but did not run away, who stood his ground for months and months amidst the execrations of Chancelleries, the foaming of Foreign Offices, and more excitement in the world's money market than had ever been known before, was Mr. Birch Crisp.

誰投
以石

噫伊何人斯敢
敗吾事竟將六
國玻璃鏡以磚
擲一大孔噫伊
何人斯吾儕毋
事追求即知投
石者爲小童童
非第不逸去且
當各國首相府
之責咎外務府
之盛氣並各國
銀市千古未有
之驚奇均能漠
然不爲動搖獨
排衆議至數月
之久童洵奇童
哉童即克里斯
浦先生也

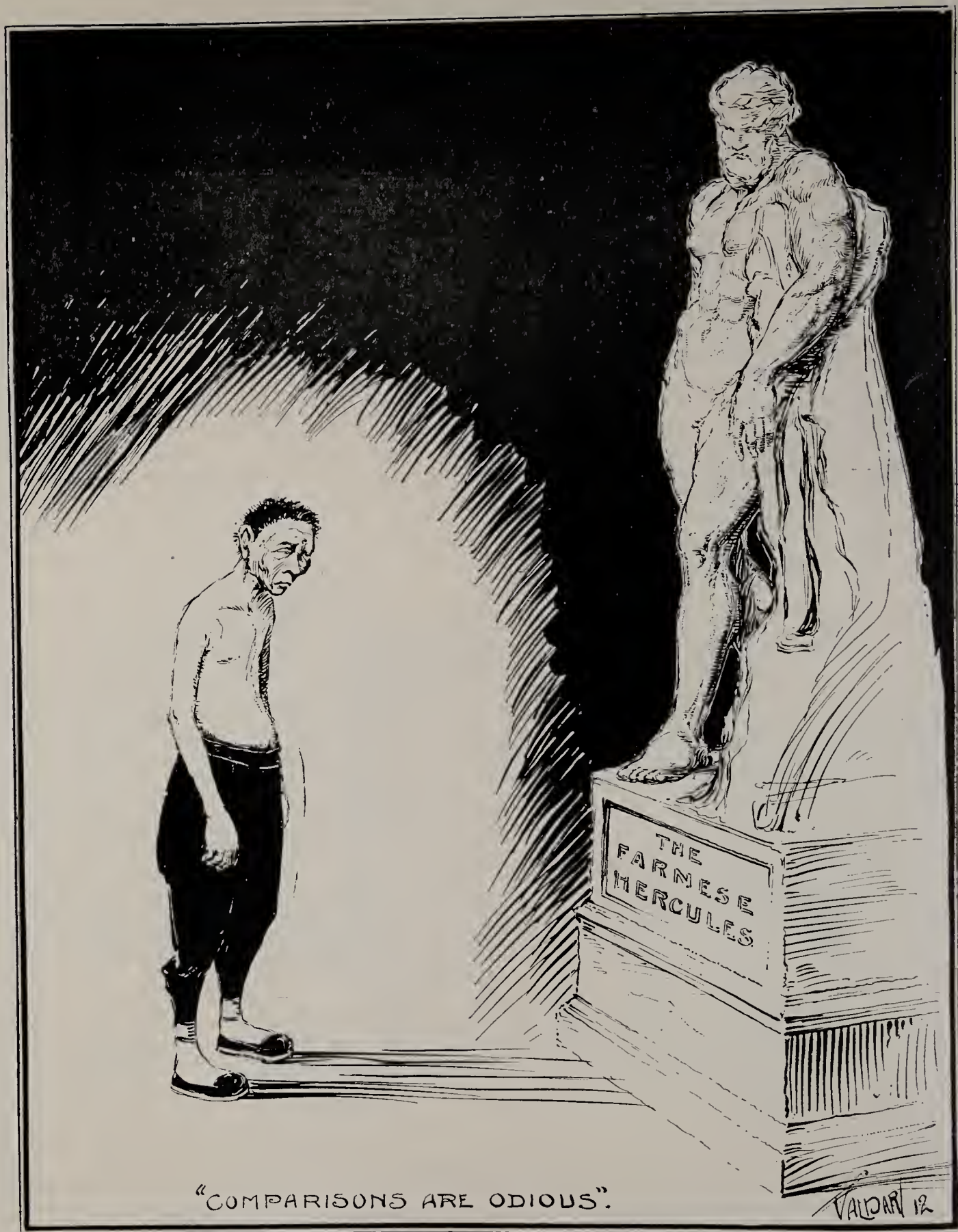


THE PEKING HUMPTY DUMPTY.

September 21st, 1912.

THE PEKING HUMPTY DUMPTY who sat on the wall of Monopoly in the capital is attacked by the hammer of Fairplay. Result, the collapse of the wall, the cracking of Humpty, and the efflux of not a little of the sulphuretted hydrogen of financial "bad eggs."

京 都 之 奇 貨 可 居 者
端 坐 於 專 利 牆 上 忽 被
正 道 鎚 擊 於 是
牆 坍 而 破 其 中
奇 貨 亦 噴 出 經
濟 壞 蛋 之 硫 磺
氣 不 少



A PLEA FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE.

September 28th, 1912.

A PLEA FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE takes up a much needed reform in China. For generations the idea of exercise for the sake of exercise seems to have remained in entire abeyance in China. Her women with bound feet were unable even to walk with comfort; her men, innocent of every form of physical exertion, grew fat, flabby, and more and more indisposed to vigorous bodily action of any kind. In consequence the upper classes of the race have been for ages in danger of losing all those virile qualities which make men fitted for the strenuities of modern life, "Comparisons are odious," we are told, and a glance at our artist's work leaves us in no doubt.

注意
體操

爲中國當務之急體育一道中國久已廢棄其婦女則多纏足不良於行男子則多不知運動身體爲何物體日加肥漸致懶於勞動以故上流人物累代相承恐將盡亡其丈夫資格不合目今生活程度語云比較則取厭請觀插畫自覺了然



THE NEW SCHOOL. *(For Prospectus see overleaf—page 41)*

October 5th, 1912.

THE NEW SCHOOL as a picture tells nothing without reference to the "abridged prospectus" which accompanied it. (see page 40) This showed that the principal members of the staff were Prof. Verrie Verdant, O. M. Author of "Om Mane-padme Glum," or the principles and Practice of Pessimism, and Prof. Barnard Castle, AH. M., Author of "Bund Browsings," Flappers and Flapping," and "The Didactic Daily."

The curriculum of the new school included amongst other things Plutolatry, The art of Pottering, and a "ripping course in prophecy."

新學 校

註○請參觀二
百七十八頁
之章程

欲明此圖須
查簡章該簡
章載明總教
為佛遁君曾
著有悲觀主
義及實踐一
書副總教為
客斯路君著
有浦灘植樹
法教授法等
書其課程有
磁罐學斷續
預知術等科
目

(Abridged Prospectus.)

THE

SHANGHAI SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

AND

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

117 The Bund

STAFF:—

Principal:—Professor VERRIE VERDANT, O.M.

Author of "Om Mane-padme Glum, or the Principles and Practice of Pessimism"

Vice-Principal:—Professor BARNARD CASTLE, AH. M.

Author of "Bund Browsings," "Flappers and Flapping" and "The Didactic Daily."

The Principal and Vice-Principal will be assisted by Professors Blurton Slayer, and Froggie Would, A.W.G. on the permanent staff; and amongst the peripatetic staff will be Professor F. L. Spratt of "The Shanghai Chimes," the great authority on dog-biscuits and barking up a tree.

CURRICULUM.

The Curriculum will include the following subjects:—

(A.) ECONOMICS.

- (1.) Banking, Currency and Exchange (of ideas.)
- (2.) Liquidation, and Bankruptcy (of ideas.)
- (3.) Monopolies, corners, trusts and busts (of ideas as well as other things.)

(B.) POLITICS.

- (1.) What it is politic to write; and what better to leave alone.
- (2.) The influence of the Lobster on Politics.
- (3.) Plutolatriy and Politics.
- (4.) Interest, Self-Interest, Public Interest and Compound Interest.

(C.) ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY.

There will be special lectures on this subject, beginning with a series on "The Cities of Cathay."

(D.) PROPHECY.

A ripping course in this subject will be given by the School's special prize Prophetess, Mrs. Jeremiah Shipton Sinophilus, with pointed illustrations from the past. The course will cover the rise and fall of republics, the ups and downs of loan transactions, the distortion of history (which is only inverted prophecy), the criticism of the unknown and the ignoring of the known.

(E.) POTTERY.

- (1.) The influence of pottery on printer's pie.
- (2.) The art of pottering.
- (3.) How to please the big pots; how to ignore the little pots.
- (4.) Pots and Pans—a special course in moulding the jelly of public opinion.
- (5.) Cracked Pots—a particularly diverting study of all other people.

PUPILS.

The School will do its best to take anybody and everybody in. Special foundation scholarships are offered to novices, and for these the candidates at present are the Editors of "The Times," "The Economist," "The Statist," "The Financial News," and the other minor London papers. If they come to us they will certainly learn a thing or two.

HOURS AND TERMS.

The School is open (at all hours of the day or night) to receive suggestions, but the public is warned in advance that the school will not adopt them. The school year is divided into two terms; from the Ratepayers' meeting to the silly season, and from the silly season to the Ratepayers' meeting.

FEEs.

These will be determined in private consultations between the Principal and the Pup.

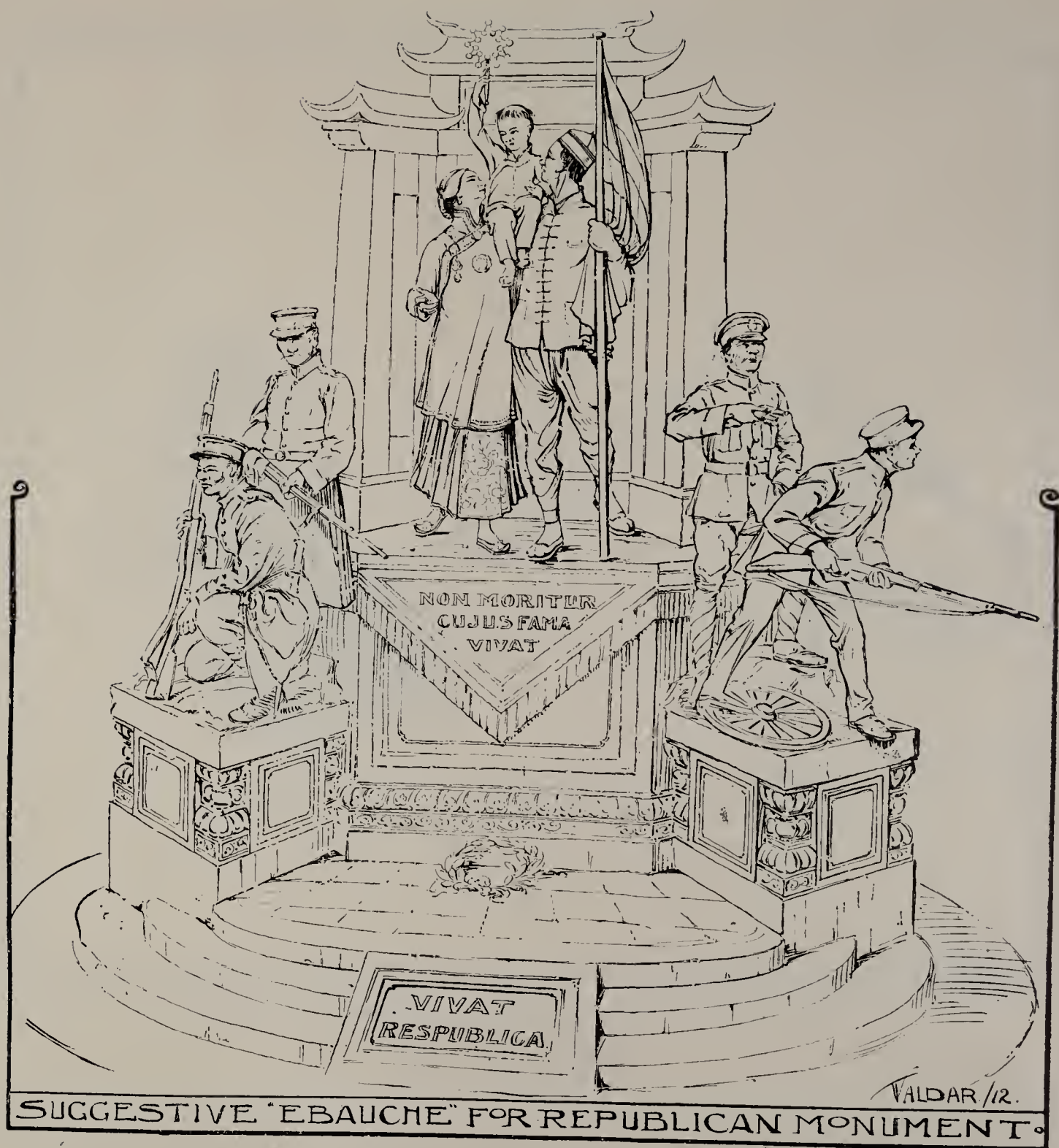
N. B.

No connexion with the shop next door.

Address all applications to:—

The Principal,

117 The Bund.



October 12th, 1912.

A SUGGESTIVE "EBAUCHE" FOR A REPUBLICAN MONUMENT needs little comment. There have been a good many instances of the exhibition of the feeling that New China owes a very heavy debt of gratitude to those who gave their lives for its birth. By and by it may be, this striking sketch will provide the inspiration necessary for some such monument.

立共
和豐
功碑
新中國之
生也擲頭
顧者不知
凡幾豐功
偉績宜垂
不休而吾
人亦當有
所表示感
戴崇拜之
意余於是
作此圖欲
使後之閱
吾圖者或
採擇焉



"Reminds us of a scene from 'Charley's Aunt.'"—"The Economist."

STILL RUNNING.

October 19th, 1912.

"STILL RUNNING" brings us back once more to the never-to-be-long-forgotten subject of loans. Here we have the Sextuple fox doing its utmost to escape from the fangs of the bull-terrier Crisp loan which pursues.

A line from the "Economist" suggests the caption, for, the situation reminded the London journal of a scene from "Charley's Aunt." It may also be remarked in passing that the Sextuplicity received its full quantum of castigation from nine-tenths of the British press, which was loud in its praises of the little financial Jack who had dared to confront the financial and political Giants.

賽跑

注○經濟報曰

記得某戲劇

中曾見此景

仍爲借款諷

世畫六國狐

狸竭盡其力

思欲擺脫克

利斯浦獵犬

追逼之厄是

意得諸英京

之經濟報經

濟小童而敢

與赫赫經濟

兼政治大家

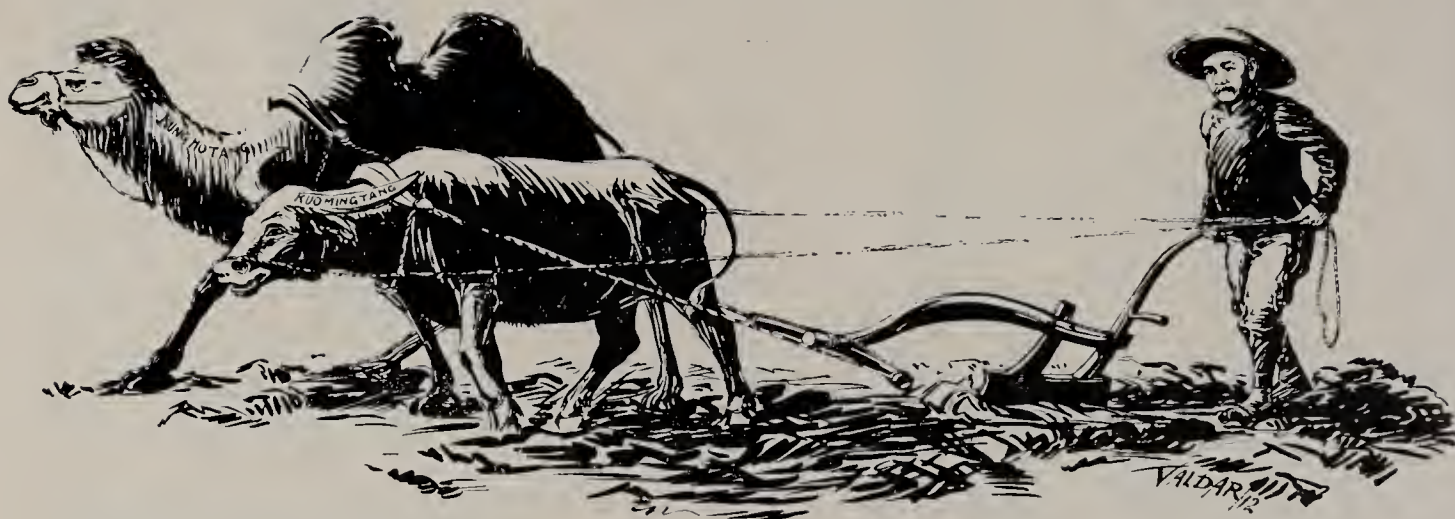
公然角勝於

是英國之報

界之讚賞之

者竟十有九

焉



A GOOD TEAM AND A GOOD PLOUGHMAN. October 26th, 1912.

Union of Parties under Yuan Shih-k'ai.

If ever there were a country in which the saying "United we stand: divided we fall" is true, that country is China. Those who know her history best, best know how many times her divisions have been the cause of her discomfiture. Here we have one of the most promising of the many promising things which have occurred in China since the Revolution: the Union of Parties under the Presidency of Yuan Shih-k'ai.

一德一心
 黨會融洽
 合則強離則弱
 此言於中國益
 徵其信凡於該
 國歷史研究有
 素者皆深知其
 因內離而致亂
 者實已數見不
 鮮幸而我華革
 命以來已獲多
 數善果其最滿
 意者爲袁公任
 大總統而各黨
 會居然意見消
 融上下一德一
 心是也



HISTORY TAKES UP HER PEN.

November 2nd, 1912.

HISTORY TAKES UP HER PEN and tells the tale of China's struggle for freedom. She has already noted the beginning, at Wuchang, the continuation at Nanking, the coming of Sun Yat-sen, his abdication, the appointment of Yuan Shih-kai, his resistance to monopoly, and the coming of the Crisp Loan.

As we write, two months later, many things have happened. The financial question is still unsettled in some of its aspects, but there is far more confidence in the future than there was, and this has been consolidated by the favourable return announced by the Customs.

舉筆
作史

詳述中國欲獲自由幸福乃不惜出之於一戰其武昌起義江寧響應孫中山之就職讓位袁項城之接任總統並拒絕壟斷借債而後克利斯浦之借款出現各節無不一一直書今又蟾圓兩度經歷事故頗多雖財政問題仍待解決而未來局勢則視前已較有把握是則海關收數之旺有以助成者也



November 9th, 1912.

TURKEY:—Yes, so long as I was an old reprobate the Most Christian Powers did all they could for me; but now I am reformed they let anybody and everybody bullyrag me.

CHINA:—That's very interesting; but it makes me wonder how I shall be treated.

TURKEY AND CHINA have formed the text of many a dialogue, and many a leading article of late. As was to be expected, perhaps, many, both of the writers and the talkers, have missed the main point which lies not in superficial comparisons which are so easy to draw between the two countries, but in their fundamental contrasts.

The point in the cartoon is, however, well taken. How the Powers will treat China is still a question, though we believe, not the open question it was. There is a growing feeling that robbers are to be rebuked, and partition forbidden.

二國近今多爲社會之談資論說之題目然著者述者均將要點錯過其談論之不得當可知蓋徒以二國形式相比衡不於其根本相反處着想也是圖專爲表白此點而作雖列強如何處分中華原屬未決問題然已非往昔之問題矣以目今各國輿情度之強盜行爲必見斥而瓜分風說必不容矣

注○土耳其曰往者余頑固耶教列強嘗盡力以相助今也余已改革而反任令各人欺侮余其故何耶中華曰吾正思量各國將如何處吾

中 華
與 土 耳
其 其



GETTING BEYOND PARENTAL CONTROL.

November 16th, 1912.

John Chinaman (sol.) To think that one of my Bonnie daughters should have taken up with that miscreant rascal, but I'll see he doesn't get her yet.

GETTING BEYOND PARENTAL CONTROL is the description given to the flirtation between Mongolia and her northern neighbour. Nothing during the past half century has so stirred China from north to south and from east to west as this Russian raid on Mongolia. The danger has its drawbacks, but these are almost compensated for by the feeling of unity which they have engendered. Once China feels that she is indeed one, to stand or fall together, her future is assured.

違背親訓
注○華人曰余一女竟甘受光棍誘騙然余必使該棍之計不得行也
是圖爲蒙古與其北隣親暱而作近半世紀使中國南北東西震怒之事無若此次暴俄侵蒙一事之甚者事雖危急可憂然因此而能致通國一心則危急不足患只須中國果能上下一致禍福與共則將來之興衰未
有艾



LIBERTY OR DEATH ?

November 23rd, 1912.

The Spirit of the Hague (shocked). Whatever are you doing there, Little Father?

Nicholas (guilty). I—er—I found this poor little lamb caught in the thorns, and I'm—er—I'm—freeing him.

LIBERTY OR DEATH still pursues the subject of Mongolian rape. Russia was pretending that her presence in Mongolia was but for the purpose of supporting her *protégé* from the bullying demands of her southern relative. Questions were asked on the point in the House of Commons, and Sir Edward Grey, "from information received," of course, declared that St. Petersburg was asking only that fulfilment of the terms of previous treaties. He had not seen the Protocol, since published. The Spirit of the Hague has caught the "Little Father" in a most compromising position.

仍爲蒙古而作俄
正詐稱仗義謂其
侵入蒙境專爲盡
其保護之責使蒙
得免南邦蠻橫之
要挾云英議院因
是曾有結問英外
部葛雷(自必得
之報告)答稱聖
彼得堡僅求克踐
前約耳噫該部於
現已發布之附約
必未嘗寓目然海
牙之靈已追及小
老兒而向其根問
矣

注○海牙之靈(託甚)
曰小老兒爾何爲此
尼哥喇(知是)曰唔
噯余見此小羊被刺
棘所困遂救出之唔
噯欲釋之耳

不由死
不自母



RUSSIAN DEMANDS.

November 30th, 1912.

PRESIDENT YUAN SHIH-K'AI:—"Are you quite sure this is all?"

A most pertinent question, with not a little of satire in it. Russian demands on China, from their first appearance about the time that the Manchus made themselves masters of the situation, have been such as have emphasized the Muscovite appetite for expansion at anybody's cost. First there were the semi-waste lands beyond the Amur. These in due time were acquired. Then came the whole territory down to the left bank of the Great River, together with the immense area, which included Vladivostock, along the coast. Next there were minor grabbings in Central Asia, and now we have fresh demands affecting more or less the whole of Manchuria. No wonder the President asks, "Are you quite sure this is all?"

俄人要挾 袁

總統謂爾言確

已盡於是乎

此問語妙而意諷俄人

要求無厭始作俑於滿

清興盛時代漸逼漸緊

馴至攫奪成爲政策初

則囊括漠北廣壤繼竟

侵略該河左岸各境並

渾春一帶而吞併之既

而復於中亞細亞小施

其攘竊手段今其要挾

所及且涉及滿洲全境

矣毋怪大總統發此妙

問爾言確已盡於此乎

嗚呼噫嘻



SPLENDID ? ISOLATION.

December 7th, 1912.

John Bull :—I wish someone'd cut the —— Things.

SPLENDID (?) ISOLATION shows John Bull in what he evidently thinks a pretty pickle. His arm is supported in a Monopoly sling. He is allowed to carry nothing but Way-foong in his pocket, and he is securely tethered by the leg to an opium entanglement held by British merchants from Bagdad. No wonder that he wished that somebody would "cut the —— things !

孤立

註○英牛曰我願

有人割斷——

——此等物

英牛向以孤立

自豪今其所處

之境想必亦自

知苦惱矣其一

臂爲壟斷索所

牽其囊中祇許

袋匯豐而一足

又爲來自印度

之英商所持鴉

片結所困母怪

其深望有人割

斷——

——此等物也



“NEW FORCES IN OLD CHINA.”

December 14th, 1912.

Here we have a representative of Presidential authority sitting as one of the “New Forces in Old China,”—the Auditor. However many reforms of promise the new Government may have in its portfolio, here is one of the best, greatest, and most fundamental. Without official integrity, China cannot fail to be as badly handicapped in the future as she has been in the past. One of the most promising signs of the times is the fact—made apparent in many places—that this is fully recognized by those in authority. The more fully the crusade against peculation, bribery, and all other forms of corruption is carried out, the brighter will be the outlook for China.

舊中國之新勢力

吾於大總統權力之所及得
 觀中華舊邦新勢力之一焉
 厥力維何稽核員是也無論
 新政府智囊中貯有若干維
 新政策要當推此為最完善
 最遠大之根本政策耳蓋非
 官方整飭則吾可斷言將來
 之中國決不能免受人挾制
 一如前日之中國也其現象
 之最強人意者即此必要之
 點確已為在官人員所共喻
 而屢次見之事實者也顧能
 於營私納賄種種弊病剔除
 愈見認真則中國之將來愈
 有可望耳



LIGHTEN OUR DARKNESS WE BESEECH THEE.

December 21st, 1912.

LIGHTEN OUR DARKNESS WE BESEECH THEE, might have come from an Inferno by Doré. Opium everywhere, and with it misery, sorrow, pain, and death. It is a gruesome picture, and the world will be only too delighted if this should prove the last of the series.

哀求
解救
黑暗
世界

是圖彷彿杜
賁之萬劫地
獄畫幅鴉片
蔓延各處皆
是所至愁苦
痛楚隨之且
繼之以死亡
洵屬一幅奇
慘非常之圖
大都天下之
人審察其爲
末幅一圖無
不如釋重負



SEASONABLE GIFTS

December 28th, 1912.

THE OCEANIDES BRINGS GIFTS.

Greek mythology tells us of a great current or river, named Oceanus, or Okeanos, which was believed to encircle the whole earth, and to be the fruitful parent of all seas, rivers, and streams generally. It was presided over by a Titan, who as the husband of Tethys was the father of all nymphs, naiads, dryads and other river-gods and goddesses. His daughters alone were said to number three thousand.

Here we have four of them, admirable specimens of classic art applied to modern subjects. They have come at the festive season of Christmas and the New Year to offer gifts to one born in the fulness of time—New China. One restores those Sovereign Rights which for years have gone a-missing. Another, still more thoughtful of immediate needs, provides Loans on Reasonable Terms, a third offers a Boom in Trade, and the last brings up the rear with the climax of divine generosity—the offer of Yuan Shih-k'ai for the Presidency.

Alike for treatment and suggestiveness the artist here is much to be congratulated.

龍宮獻寶

希獵山海經言有巨浸曰
洋環流大地是即江海之
源有王者名的當坐鎮其
間娶妃戴娣氏生育繁衍
據稱江海間衆神仙多屬
王之系孫蓋土有女三千
云

本圖之四仙女名列古經
身蒞今世特欲於歲首貢
獻寶物於簇新之中國耳
一則奉回歷年喪亡之主
權一則描悉經濟困難恭
獻條件公允之借款其三
持贈商務興盛而末後之
仙女更體至聖至神之天
心導袁公世凱俾任大總
統焉作是圖者信有心人
哉可賀



